TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils - WEG 1

T - 5

WEQ

C-140
I-220
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives 1/ 2/

Alternative 1: Wheat - continuous - grazed out

Minimum crop residue amounts: wheat - 1100 pounds

Alternative 2: Wheat - continuous - grazed - harvested

Minimum crop residue amounts: wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 3: Corn ensilage - continuous plus 10 tons manure per acre

Minimum crop residue amounts: ensilage and manure - 21,000 pounds

Alternative 4: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ Acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion does not exceed "T"

2/ All residue amounts shown are in the lbs/ac. air-dry residue

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Management Requirements:

corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

small grains - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

Managing idle land with residues: If land is left fallow or idle, manage the rotation where the idle land is preceded by a high residue crop which has adequate residue for erosion protection. These residues will be maintatined on the soil surface.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are present and where adequate moisture is present on soils that will produce stable clods, plowing or listing is an adequate temporary alternative, but should not exceed one year in the rotation.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

A. W. Sears — SWCD Approval — June 20 88 — Date

Walter W. Hammond — District Conservationist — June 20 88 — Date

Richard J. Smith — Area Conservationist — 6/27/88 — Date

Larry Thompson — State Conservationist — 7/7/88 — Date

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils - WEG 3

T - 1.0

WEQ

C-140
I-86
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives 1/ 2/

Alternative 1: Wheat - continuous - grazed out

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1100 pounds

Alternative 2: Wheat - continuous - grazed - harvested

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 3: Ensilage - continuous plus 10 tons manure per acre

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage plus manure - 21,000 pounds

Alternative 4: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ Acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion does not exceed "T"

2/ All residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Management Requirements:

corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

small grains - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

Managing idle land with residues: If land is left fallow or idle, manage the rotation where the idle land is preceded by a high residue crop which has adequate residue for erosion protection. These residues will be maintatined on the soil surface.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are present and where adequate moisture is present on soils that will produce stable clods, plowing or listing is an adequate temporary alternative, but should not exceed one year in the rotation.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

L. W. Spears — SWCD Approval — June 20 '88 — Date

Walter W. Hammond — District Conservationist — June 20 '88 — Date

Richard J. Smith — Area Conservationist — 6-27-88 — Date

Gary Margosh. — State Conservationist — 7/7/88 — Date

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils - WEG 5

T - 1.0

WEQ
C-140
I-48
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives 1/ 2/

Alternative 1: Wheat - continuous - grazed out

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1100 pounds

Alternative 2: Wheat - continuous - grazed - harvested

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 3: Ensilage - continuous plus 10 tons manure per acre

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage plus manure - 21,000 pounds

Alternative 4: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ Acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion does not exceed "T"

2/ All residue amounts are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Management Requirements:

corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

small grains - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

Managing idle land with residues: If land is left fallow or idle, manage the rotation where the idle land is preceded by a high residue crop which has adequate residue for erosion protection. These residues will be maintatined on the soil surface.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are present and where adequate moisture is present on soils that will produce stable clods, plowing or listing is an adequate temporary alternative, but should not exceed one year in the rotation.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

L. W. Spear — June 20 88
SWCD Approval — Date

Walter W. Hammon — June 20 88
District Conservationist — Date

Richard J. Smith — 6-27-88
Area Conservationist — Date

Ray Marcoux Jr. — 7/7/88
State Conservationist — Date

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils - WEG 3

T - 2

WEQ

C-140
I-86
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives 1/ 2/

Alternative 1: Wheat - continuous - grazed out

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1100 pounds

Alternative 2: Wheat - continuous - grazed - harvested

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 3: Wheat - 1 year; forage sorghum grazed - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds
Forage sorghum - 550 pounds

Alternative 4: Ensilage - continuous plus 10 tons manure per acre

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage plus manure - 21,000 pounds

Alternative 5: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ Acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion does not exceed "T"

2/ Residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

Management Requirements:

corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

small grains - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

Managing idle land with residues: If land is left fallow or idle, manage the rotation where the idle land is preceded by a high residue crop which has adequate residue for erosion protection. These residues will be maintatined on the soil surface.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are present and where adequate moisture is present on soils that will produce stable clods, plowing or listing is an adequate temporary alternative, but should not exceed one year in the rotation.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

E. W. Spear	June 20 88
SWCD Approval	Date
Walter W. Hammond	June 20 88
District Conservationist	Date
Richard J. Smith	6-27-88
Area Conservationist	Date
Ray V. Margo Jr.	7/7/88
State Conservationist	Date

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils - WEG 5

T - 2

WEQ

C-140
I-48
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May.

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives 1/ 2/

Alternative 1: Alfalfa - 5 years; cotton - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Alfalfa - 600 pounds
Cotton - 1000 pounds
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Acceptable soils include Le, AW (Lea), PS (Stegall)

Alternative 2: Alfalfa - 5 years; peanuts - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Alfalfa - 600 pounds
Peanuts - 1000 pounds
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Acceptable soils include Le, AW (Lea), PS (Stegall)

Alternative 3: Wheat - continuous - grazed out

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1100 pounds

Alternative 4: Wheat - continuous - grazed - harvested

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 5: Wheat - 1 year; forage sorghum, grazed - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds
Forage sorghum - 550 pounds

Alternative 6: Ensilage - continuous plus 10 tons manure

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage plus 10 tons manure - 21,000 pds.

Alternative 7: Ensilage - 3 years; wheat - 3 years

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage - 1000 pounds
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Acceptable soils include Le, AW (Lea), PS (Stegall)

Alternative 8: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ Acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion does not exceed "T"

2/ All residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

Management Requirements:

alfalfa - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue during the blowing season.

corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

cotton & peanuts - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

forage sorghum - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.
small grains

Managing idle land with residues: If land is left fallow or idle, manage the rotation where the idle land is preceded by a high residue crop which has adequate residue for erosion protection. These residues will be maintatined on the soil surface.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are present and where adequate moisture is present on soils that will produce stable clods, plowing or listing is an adequate temporary alternative, but should not exceed one year in the rotation.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

J. W. Spears
SWCD Approval

June 20 88
Date

Walter W. Hammond
District Conservationist

June 20 '88
Date

Richard D. Smith
Area Conservationist

6-27-88
Date

Ray Marcy
State Conservationist

7/7/88
Date

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils - WEG 3

T - 5

WEQ

C-140
I-86
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives 1/ 2/

Alternative 1: Cotton - 2 years; grain sorghum - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds
Grain sorghum - 2000 pounds
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Applicable to Af,Ag,Pe,Pf,Ph,Po,Zf,Pg,Pc,AL (Amarillo), PS (Portales)

Alternative 2: Cotton - 1 year; grain sorghum - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds
Grain sorghum - 2000 pounds

Applicable to all soils except Am, Dr, AV

Alternative 3: Cotton - 1 year; grain sorghum - 1 year; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Cotton - 1000 pounds
Grain sorghum - 2000 pounds
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Applicable to all soils except Am, Dr, AV

Alternative 4: Alfalfa - 5 years; cotton - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Alfalfa - 600 pounds
Cotton - 1000 pounds
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Applicable to Af,Ag,Pe,Pf,Ph,Po,Zf,Pg,Pc,Al (Amarillo), PS (Portales)

Alternative 5: Wheat - continuous - grazed out

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1100 pounds

Alternative 6: Wheat - continuous - grazed - harvested

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 7: Wheat - 1 year; forage sorghum grazed - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds
Forage sorghums - 550 pounds

Alternative 8: Ensilage - continuous plus 10 tons manure

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage and manure - 21,000 pounds

Alternative 9: Ensilage - 3 years; wheat - 3 years

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage - 1000 pounds
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 10: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ Acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion does not exceed "T"

2/ All residue amounts shown are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

Management Requirements:

alfalfa - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue during the blowing season.

corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

cotton & peanuts - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

grain sorghum - corn Leave the minimum specified amount of standing grain sorghum or corn stalks residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

forage sorghum - small grains Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Managing idle land with residues: If land is left fallow or idle, manage the rotation where the idle land is preceded by a high residue crop which has adequate residue for erosion protection. These residues will be maintatined on the soil surface.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are present and where adequate moisture is present on soils that will produce stable clods, plowing or listing is an adequate temporary alternative, but should not exceed one year in the rotation.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

L. W. Spears — June 20 1988
SWCD Approval — Date

Walter W. Hammond — June 20 '88
District Conservationist — Date

Richard D. Smith — 6-27-88
Area Conservationist — Date

Gary Margo Jr. — 7/7/88
State Conservationist — Date

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office

Irrigated Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils - WEG 2

T - 5

WEQ

C-140
I-134
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May

Irrigated Cropland Alternatives 1/ 2/

Alternative 1: Alfalfa - 5 years; cotton - 2 years; wheat - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Alfalfa - 600 pounds
Cotton - 1000 pounds
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 2: Wheat - continuous - grazed out

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1100 pounds

Alternative 3: Wheat - continuous - grazed - harvested

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 4: Wheat - 1 year; forage sorghum grazed - 1 year

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds
Forage sorghum - 550 pounds

Alternative 5: Corn or sorghum ensilage - continuous plus 10 tons of manure per acre

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage and manure - 21,000 pounds

Alternative 6: Corn or sorghum ensilage - 3 years; wheat - 3 years

Minimum crop residue amounts: Ensilage - 1000 pounds
Wheat - 1200 pounds

Alternative 7: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ Acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion does not exceed "T"

2/ All residue amounts are in lbs/ac. air-dry residue

Management Requirements:

corn ensilage - Leave the minimum specified amount of residue on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible. Leave soil in a ridged and cloddy condition if residues are inadequate.

grain sorghum - corn: Leave the minimum specified amount of standing grain sorghum or corn stalks residue on soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

forage sorghums - small grains: Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

Managing idle land with residues: If land is left fallow or idle, manage the rotation where the idle land is preceded by a high residue crop which has adequate residue for erosion protection. These residues will be maintatined on the soil surface.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are present and where adequate moisture is present on soils that will produce stable clods, plowing or listing is an adequate temporary alternative, but should not exceed one year in the rotation.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

[illegible signature]
SWCD Approval

June 20 '88
Date

Walter W. Hammond
District Conservationist

June 20 '88
Date

Richard J. Smith
Area Conservationist

6-27-88
Date

[illegible signature]
State Conservationist

7/7/88
Date

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office

Dry Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils - WEG 5

T - 2

WEQ

C-140
I-48
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May

Dry Cropland Alternatives 1/

Alternative 1: Continuous wheat

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds/ac. air-dry residue

Alternative 2: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ Acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion does not exceed "T"

Management Requirements:

Small grains - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Managing idle land with residues: If land is left fallow or idle, manage the rotation where the idle land is preceded by a high residue crop which has adequate residue for erosion protection. These residues will be maintatined on the soil surface.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are present and where adequate moisture is present on soils that will produce stable clods, plowing or listing is an adequate temporary alternative, but should not exceed one year in the rotation.

Land to be idle for long periods: If land is to be left idle for extended periods, a cover crop may be needed to re-establish a perennial cover.

Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

J. W. Spears — SWCD Approval — June 20 88 — Date

Walter W. Hammond — District Conservationist — June 20 88 — Date

Richard J. Smith — Area Conservationist — 6-27-88 — Date

Ray Thorpe Jr. — State Conservationist — 7/7/88 — Date

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office

Dry Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils - WEG 3

T - 5

WEQ

C-140
I-86
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirements section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May

Dry Cropland Alternatives 1/

Alternative 1: Continuous wheat

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds/ac. air-dry residue

Alternative 2: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ Acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion does not exceed "T"

Management Requirements:

Small grains - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Managing idle land with residues: If land is left fallow or idle, manage the rotation where the idle land is preceded by a high residue crop which has adequate residue for erosion protection. These residues will be maintatined on the soil surface.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are present and where adequate moisture is present on soils that will produce stable clods, plowing or listing is an adequate temporary alternative, but should not exceed one year in the rotation.

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Note: This guide sheet is not applicable for compliance with sodbuster provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985.

The planned conservation system using this guide sheet must not exceed the present erosion losses on a farm. Conservation plans should be developed to reduce the present erosion losses where possible or at least maintain the existing erosion levels if acceptable to the local SWCD.

J. W. Sears — June 20 '88
SWCD Approval — Date

Walter W. Hammond — June 20 '88
District Conservationist — Date

Richard J Smith — 6-27-88
Area Conservationist — Date

Ray Margo Jr. — 7/7/88
State Conservationist — Date

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Lovington Field Office

Dry Cropland Guide Sheet

Resource Data

MLRA - 77
Soils - WEG 5

T - 1.0

WEQ

C-140
I-56
K-.5 to 1.0

The following alternatives are acceptable provided the minimum specified amounts of residue are managed as indicated in the Management Requirement section. Critical wind erosion season - Feb-May

Dry Cropland Alternatives 1/

Alternative 1: Continuous wheat

Minimum crop residue amounts: Wheat - 1200 pounds/ac. air-dry residue

Alternative 2: Any rotation with comparable levels of protection

1/ Acceptable alternatives as long as water erosion does not exceed "T"

Management Requirements:

Small grains - Regulate livestock grazing so that the minimum specified amount of residue is left on the soil surface until April 1, or as near planting time as possible.

TG Section III-A-2 Basic Conservation Systems - Part 2

Managing idle land with residues: If land is left fallow or idle, manage the rotation where the idle land is preceded by a high residue crop which has adequate residue for erosion protection. These residues will be maintatined on the soil surface.

Managing idle land without adequate residues: If inadequate residues are present and where adequate moisture is present on soils that will produce stable clods, plowing or listing is an adequate temporary alternative, but should not exceed one year in the rotation.

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L. W. Spears — SWCD Approval — June 20 '88 — Date

Walter W. Hammons — District Conservationist — June 20 '88 — Date

Richard J. Smith — Area Conservationist — 6-27-88 — Date

Ray Marash Jr. — State Conservationist — 7/7/88 — Date